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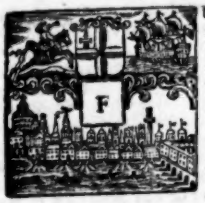
The *UNIVERSAL SPECTATOR*, AND WEEKLY JOURNAL.

By **Henry Stonecastle**, of *Lincoln's-Inn, Esq;*

SATURDAY April 7, 1744.

Continuation of MARMOISAN;

Or, *The Innocent Deceit.*



FULL of these various *Disquietudes*, she wander'd alone out of the Camp, to have at least the Pleasure of *ruminating* in Freedom. Her *Intrepidity* made her despise those Dangers which might have beset her in this *Solitude:* 'How great, *said she*, is 'the Ferocity of Men! and 'well are they themselves 'convinced of it, when a little *Tenderness* of Temper 'and *Modesty* make them suspect that I am not one of 'their Sex. If they had heard me *swear*; seen me 'break the Heads of my Servants; never heard 'me mention the Divine Being but with *Blasphemy*; 'observ'd me to get frequently and shamefully 'drunk; they would not then in the least have 'doubted my being a Man, nor had I ever been thus 'mortified for only being a little too *regular*. But 'though I should even suffer much more than I 'have done, I could not submit to live in an *extravagant Manner*, let me wear what Habit soever. Except their *Wildness* and *Libertinism*, have I not acted 'just like the Men? Have I been afraid of my Life? 'Have I?'——

In this ill Humour *Marmoisan* was going on to vent many more severe *Reflections* upon the Male Sex, when a Confusion of *Voices* and *Cries* interrupted him in the midst of his Period. Scarce had his *Reverie* left him, but he beheld a *young Damsel* between two Soldiers, each of whom was endeavouring to pull her to himself. He ran to them, and commanded them to let go the *unhappy Captive:* But these *Brutes*, inflam'd with Liquor, seeing him alone, answer'd him insolently, telling him, that since she *was their Prisoner*, no body else had any thing to do with her. At the same Time one of them endeavour'd to drag her to an *adjacent Wood*. *Marmoisan*, consulting only his Courage, drew his Sword, as did instantly the two Soldiers. By good Fortune, added to Valour, he *kill'd* the first that approach'd him, and laid the other on the Ground dangerously *wounded*. He then took the Damsel, who was very beautiful, home to his Tent, resolving to protect her from those *Hazards* she might be elsewhere expos'd to.

Notwithstanding her extreme Surprize, the *rescued Fair* testified her Gratitude to her Deliverer, by the *warmest Sentiments*, express'd in *Terms* that shew'd her to be a Person of Condition. The *wounded Soldier* was the first to publish the great Bravery of *Marmoisan*; and the Noise of this Adventure spreading over the Army, destroy'd entirely all the Credit of *Richevol's* Insinuation. By the Care that *Marmoisan* took of the *Health* and *Honour* of his fair Prisoner, it was generally believ'd he thought to make her his *Mistress:* He appear'd, in short, as much a *Gallant* as he had done a *Swordsman*.

The Prince was greatly concern'd: But the *Petits Maitres*, imagining he would now grow like themselves, were highly pleased at his *supposed Amour*. As to his Part, he was sorry for the Injury done the young Woman's Character by these idle *Suspicions*; yet flatter'd himself, that he should find Means to prove his Innocence in this Particular, and at the same Time give further Confirmation of what scarce any Body now doubted, his being a *Man*. The Prince, indeed, who was led by Inclination not entirely to believe it, plotted for new Experiments to elude his Despair. He made *Marmoisan* a thousand Presents of costly *Knick-nacks*, and *Toys*, with the most beautiful and rare *Flowers*; Objects that generally charm the Women: But her he now address'd penetrating his Design, from the *Nature* of these Presents, was guarded against their Effect. She discover'd for them all the greatest *Indifference* in the World, and look'd as if she accepted them only in Respect to the Hand they came from. Nay, she would sometimes insinuate, that a fine *Horse*, or a good *Sword*, would be to her much more agreeable than these Trifles.

Another Trial the Prince made, was by inviting *Marmoisan* (whom we call indifferently *He* or *She*) to Entertainments, composed all of *Sweetmeats*, rich *Cakes*, and the most delicious *cooling Liquors*; for the Ladies of that Time, tho' in many Respects they might resemble those of this, were not come so much into the Taste of *high-flavour'd Meats*, and *manly Draughts*. *Marmoisan* still perform'd his Part to Admiration, tho' these Entertainments were entirely what he *hov'd*. He pretended, as far as good Manners would permit, that all such Things were to him very *insipid*; and took the Liberty to ask the Prince, in the Way of Raillery, if he took *all the Company* for *Ladies*, that he treated them in that Manner.

His Highness was now quite at a Loss: All the Words and Actions of *Marmoisan* so charm'd him, that he could not live without his Company: He perceiv'd in himself, that if all the Merit he here saw could be found in a *Woman*, she would become the Object of his most *violent Passion*. He could no longer, however, flatter himself with that Opinion. Every Thing contradicted it. 'What a Wretch am 'I, said he to himself, whose Heart has been always 'hitherto inaccessible to Love, to be at last smitten 'with a mere *Idea*. Why do my Thoughts continually say, O that *Marmoisan* was a *Woman!* with 'what Raptures could I love her! Fie upon it! I 'am asham'd of these Chimeras?

The Count *de Genac* was not less perplex'd than his Master. He had ask'd *Marmoisan* one Day to *sing*, which he could not deny for fear of further Suspicions. So *clear* and *soft* was the enchanting Voice, that the Count could not believe so charming a *Treble* ever came from the Mouth of a Man. All the Proofs he had given others of *Marmoisan's* Manhood, were now insufficient to convince his own *Heart*, which was equally engag'd with that of the Prince. He consider'd, however, that if this Object of both their Desires should ever prove in Reality a *Heroine*, his Highness would be for him too potent a Rival. This made him as careful to conceal his *present*, as he had been to publish his *former* Sentiments.

In the mean Time, *Marmoisan*, transported to see his *Cavalier Reputation* so well establish'd, had perhaps less *Precaution* in some Cases than was necessary. He was so imprudent as to shew much Concern, before the Marquess *de Bricas*, because his *Linen* was not *white* and *well plaited*. Notwithstanding his natural Softness, he *chid* his Servants severely on *this Subject*, and his Anger *increased* at looking round him, and observing his *Pavilion* was not set out to Advantage Such an *Attention* did he discover in these Matters, and so minutely did he enter into trifling Details concerning *Gentility*, that herein he discover'd perfectly the common Character of *Woman*; most of that Sex affecting, both in *Dress* and *Furniture*, an Excess of Propriety, that often runs into the *Extravagant* or the *Ridiculous*, but which they take for a *supreme Delicacy* of Taste. Those who have the finest *Understandings*, are, indeed, usually exempt from these Defects: But *Marmoisan*, with all his Greatness of *Soul*, had not Strength enough to get over this *Foible*; so deeply is this Passion rooted in some Minds.

Bricas, who ranked himself among the most intimate Friends of *Marmoisan*, could not help *opposing* him on this Occasion. 'Is it possible, says he, that 'your great Soul and fine Understanding can descend 'to *those Trifles?* Certainly it is to punish this Meanness, that Providence has lately thought proper to 'let you pass for a *Woman*. I know not whether you 'have heard of it; but such a *Rumour* has run all 'over the Army; and in Troth you merit well the '*Imputation*, Men being seldom guilty of stooping 'to these Observances.' *Marmoisan* blush'd excessively, and endeavour'd to prove that the *utmost Decency* ought to be studied by both Sexes: But *Bricas* maintain'd, by the strongest Reasons, that the *Medium* only was commendable in this Particular. In a Word, he could not help looking upon *Marmoisan's* Obstinacy in this Dispute (for he would not *give up* his Argument) as a *Weakness* mix'd with his many great Qualities.

Some Days after, as they were speaking in the Prince's Quarters of the *Report* that had been current concerning *Marmoisan's* Sex, *Bricas* innocently told what he thought had given *Rise* to that Report. He believ'd, he said, that others might have observ'd the young Count's *womanly Nicety*; and then added what he could to excuse it. There was another Difference, besides what I have mention'd, between the Age we speak of and this: If the Ladies did not drink *Champagne* and *Ratafia*, neither did the Men spend three Hours at their *Toilettes*, to plaister themselves with *Essence* and *Pomatum:* They did not improve upon the most celebrated Coquettes, not in the *Number* only, but in the *Extravagance* of their Modes. On the contrary, a young Fellow became *despicable* in good Company when he grew a *Fop*. *Bricas*, therefore, employ'd all his Eloquence to lessen the Fault of *Marmoisan*, which, as he was belov'd by the Prince, and all present were his *Friends*, was easily pass'd over on Account of his *Merit*.

But neither the Prince nor *Genac* could get this *Circumstance* out of their Thoughts. The first Time they were alone together, his Highness cried out, 'Genac, it must be so; *Marmoisan* is a Lady; and if 'she be, I perceive I shall love her all my Life. 'What *Beauty!* what *Virtue!* what a Mixture of 'Softness and *Courage* together!' He then took up a Resolution to convince himself, by some Means or other, let the *Price* or *Hazard* be ever so great. It was not long before he thought he had met with a favourable Opportunity.

The Beginning of *Autumn* this Year was excessive *hot*, much more so than the Midst of *Summer* had been. The Prince being one Day surrounded with *Genac*, *Marmoisan*, and several other young Lords, propos'd that they should go and *bathe* in a fine River that ran not a great way distant. As he believ'd *Marmoisan* to be a *Woman*, and a *modest one*, he thought she would be alarm'd, and make some Excuse at this Proposition: Upon which his Intention was, to press her so earnestly, that she should be oblig'd to *confess* her Sex. In this however he was deceiv'd; *Marmoisan*, like the rest, gave into the *Proposal*, though ready to die with Grief. He saw that a Refusal would be immediate *Detection*, and therefore thought it more proper to bear Company, in hope some Accident might intervene. If it did not, he resolv'd, when he came to the Brink of the River, to *feign* himself suddenly and violently ill, which no Body could contradict.

When they arriv'd, it was proposed that *Marmoisan* should go *first* into the Water. For some Time he merrily disputed against this *Preference:* But finding it insisted on, he began very leisurely to take off some of the most *superficial* of his Ornaments, such as his *Cravate*, his *Sash*, and his *Sword*. When he pretended to untie a *Ribband*, as at that Time they wore many, he took Care to make the Knot *faster*, and was just reduced to the last Extremity.

In that Inſtant not he only, but all the Company, heard a *loud Voice*, which ſeem'd to come from the *Air*, and utter'd three Times theſe Words, in an *affecting* and *mournful* Tone: '*Marmoiſan*, you are 'diverting yourſelf, and your Father is dying.' Every one preſent was exceedingly ſurpriz'd: They could ſee *no body* in all the Plains, and therefore did not doubt but the Voice was *ſupernatural*. *Marmoiſan* haſtily took up what he had thrown off, and ran to his Tent, to ſee if any *Courier* was arriv'd. He found none; but the Party of *Bathing* was broke off: All the Company, even the Prince, follow'd *Marmoiſan*; who, as the Fatigue he had gone thro' really put him into a *ſlight Diſorder*, pretended to be much worſe than the Truth, that he might have the Pleaſure of being left *alone*.

No ſooner was he ſo, but *Joland* inform'd him, that having overheard, without being ſeen, the *Propoſal* for going to bathe, ſhe immediately bethought herſelf how to deliver him from that dangerous *Scrape*: For which Purpoſe having taken with her a *Speaking Trumpet*, ſhe follow'd them at a Diſtance, and got up to the Top of a very *high Tree*, among the thick Boughs, from whence ſhe *ſounded*, in that lamentable Manner, the Words that had been heard. *Marmoiſan*, charm'd with his lovely Siſter's *Preſence of Mind*, embraced her a thouſand Times, and they made themſelves very merry together upon this *Stratagem*: But the Reflection that the Prince might perplex *Marmoiſan* with ſome other Proof, interrupted their Joy, and made him reſolve, that as he had perform'd valiant *Actions* enough to leave no Doubt of his *Courage*, he ſhould counterfeit the *Iwoin'd* all the reſt of the Campaign, not to be any more expos'd to *Baths*, or any other *Diſgraces*.

I had forgot to mention, that having for ſome Time kept his *fair Priſoner* with all poſſible Tenderneſs in the Camp, he put her to board in a famous *Convent*, in a neighbouring City, whither he went often to pay her a Viſit. This Lady, who was an *Heireſs* of great Quality, had loſt her Father in the War; and her Relations, who wiſhed her either *dead*, or immur'd for Life in a *Nunnery*, made no Haſte to ranſom her. *Marmoiſan* therefore, while he pretended to be ill, deſir'd *Genac*, whom he could truſt, to go ſometimes and *ſee her* in his ſtead, in order to *comfort* her under her Misfortunes. *Genac* acquitted himſelf of this Commiſſion with great *Gallantry*; and as it was his Intereſt to wear off his Inclination for *Marmoiſan*, whom he did not yet *know* to be a Woman, and, if it were ſo, in whom the Prince muſt have more *Intereſt* than he, he endeavour'd to cheriſh a *new Paſſion* for this Stranger.

At laſt the Campaign ended, when *Marmoiſan* deſir'd the Prince's Leave to go and ſee his *Father*, who was not dead, notwithſtanding what the Voice had utter'd. The Prince, however, would not grant him this Permiſſion; but told him, that the *King*, charm'd with his Valour, and with all the great Services he had done him, was reſolv'd to make him *publick Acknowledgment* in the midſt of his Court, by loading him with *Favours*.

[*To be concluded the next Opportunity.*]

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Genoa, March 14. The Maſter of a Bark arriv'd from Palamos, aſſures that he ſaw, within ſix Leagues of that Place, upwards of forty Sail, which he judg'd to be the Engliſh Fleet ſteering for the Bay of Roſes. They write from Frejus of the 10th Inſtant, that twelve Engliſh Men of War have been ſeen again off the Iſles of Hieres.

Turin, March 14. We are aſſur'd that the King has reſolv'd to ſend a Dutch Ship to Admiral Matthews, in order to get ſome ſatisfactory Account of him.

Villafranca, March 16. The Court has ſent Orders to the Commandant of this Town to equip and arm 28 Ships, and ſeveral other ſmall Veſſels that lie in this Harbour; for which Service the King has remitted him 400,000 Livres.

From the Auſtrian Camp at Fermo, March 24.

Prince Lobkowitz, who with the Bulk of his Army always follow'd General Brown at the Diſtance of about two Marches, arriv'd here on the 18th, caus'd a Camp to be mark'd out, and took Poſſeſſion of it this Day. General Brown has harraſs'd the Spaniards prodigiouſly. In a March of 100 Miles they never halted a Day; and the laſt, they march'd 25 Miles in 24 Hours. After they had paſs'd the Tronto, and were actually in the Kingdom of Naples, they did not think themſelves ſafe, but continued their Retreat till they encamp'd under the Cannon of Peſcara, by which Means they have left open all the Paſſes into the Neapolitan Territories; ſo that if we incline to invade them, there is nothing to ſtop us. We expect To-morrow a Reinforcement of 5000 Men.

Oſtend, March 27. Yeſterday in the Evening arriv'd ſafe in this Port, 21 Tranſport Ships, and three Ships belonging to the Train, under the Convoy of two Men of War, with the Recruits, and Recruit Horſes for the Britiſh Forces in Flanders, having had a Paſſage of twelve Hours from Margate Road.

Paris, March 30. Though the Publick had a Notion that Things would not continue long on the ſame Footing in regard to England, yet no Body dream'd that a Declaration of War would be publiſh'd ſo ſoon againſt that Crown; ſo that we were not a little ſtartled when we heard it proclaim'd this Morning.

It is almoſt impoſſible to expreſs the Hurry and Buſtle it cauſes among the People. Beſides the Expreſſes diſpatch'd by the Court to all the Sea Ports, a great many Merchants and others have alſo ſent Meſſengers to their Correſpondents, with Orders to fit out Veſſels againſt the Engliſh. The Cities of Rochel, Bourdeaux and Bayonne are to fit out 100 Privateers.

The two firſt Couriers diſpatch'd with the Declaration of War are gone to Francfort and Madrid. The King has let the Emperor and the King of Spain know, that his Majeſty will not ſheath his Sword, until he has obtain'd Satisfaction both for himſelf and his Allies. The Courier diſpatch'd to Madrid carries Inſtructions for the Conduct to be obſerv'd by M. de Court as ſoon as he is inform'd of the Declaration of War againſt England: He is poſitively order'd to put to Sea again with the Squadron, and attack Admiral Matthews's Fleet wherever he meets it.

We work Night and Day on the Field Equipages of his Majeſty, who will put himſelf at the Head of his Troops in Flanders, where there is to be ſeveral Camps, ſo diſpos'd as to be able to join each other in 48 Hours.

Nieuport, April 5. Above fifty Britiſh Subjects, whoſe Ships have been ſeiz'd or ſtopt at Dunkirk, are arriv'd here in their Way to Oſtend, where they intend to embark for England.

IRELAND.

Dublin, March 24. Yeſterday the Embargo was taken off all the French Ships in this Port, and their Proviſions reſtor'd to them.

Laſt Monday died, at his Houſe near Cork, the Hon. David Barry, Eſq; Brother to the Right Hon. the Earl of Barrymore.

On Tueſday laſt died, at Mrs. Conolly's Houſe in Caple-Street, the Right Hon. Francis Burton, Eſq; Knight of the Shire for the County of Clare, Colonel of a Regiment of Militia Dragoons in the ſaid County, one of the Truſtees of the Linnen Manufacture, and one of his Majeſty's Moſt Honourable Privy-Council.

LONDON.

From the London Gazette.

At the Court at St. James's, the 29th Day of March, 1744. Preſent the King's moſt excellent Majeſty in Council.

His Majeſty's Declaration of War againſt the French King.

GEORGE R.

THE Troubles which broke out in Germany on Account of the Succeſſion of the late Emperor Charles the Sixth, having been begun, and carried on, by the Inſtigation, Aſſiſtance, and Support of the French King, with a View to overturn the Balance of Power in Europe, and to extend the dangerous Influence of that Crown, in direct Violation of the ſolemn Guaranty of the Pragmatick Sanction given by him in the Year 1738, in Conſideration of the Ceſſion of Lorrain; and we having on our Part, executed our Engagements for maintaining the Pragmatick Sanction, with that good Faith which is inſeparable from us; and having oppoſed the Attempts made againſt the Dominions of the Queen of Hungary, we are not ſurpriſed that our Conduct in this Reſpect ſhould have drawn upon us the Reſentment of the French King, who has found his ambitious Views, in a great Meaſure, diſappointed by the Aſſiſtance we have furniſh'd to our Ally, unjuſtly attack'd by him; or that he ſhould alledge it as a principal Reaſon for declaring War againſt us.

From the Time that we found ourſelves obliged, for the Maintenance of the juſt Rights of our Subjects, to enter into a War with Spain; inſtead of obſerving a ſtrict Neutrality, which we might have promiſed ourſelves on the Part of the French King, from whom we were even founded by Treaty to have demanded Aſſiſtance, he has given Encouragement and Support to our Enemies, by conniving at his Subjects acting, as Privateers, under Spaniſh Commiſſions, both in Europe and America; and by ſending in the Year 1740, a ſtrong Squadron into the American Seas, in order to prevent us from proſecuting the juſt War which we were carrying on againſt Spain in thoſe Parts: And we have the moſt authentick Proof, that an Order was given to the Commander of the French Squadron, not only to act in a hoſtile Manner againſt our Ships, either jointly with the Spaniards, or ſeparately; but even to concert Meaſures with our Enemies for attacking one of our principal Dominions in America; a Duplicate of that Order, dated the 7th of October 1740, having fallen into the Hands of the Commander in Chief of our Squadron in the Weſt Indies.

This injurious Proceeding was greatly aggravated by the French Miniſter at our Court, having declared, on Occaſion of ſending the ſaid Squadron, that the French King was very far from having any Deſign or Intention of breaking with us.

The ſame offenſive Conduct was continued, on the Part of the French King, towards us, by his Squadron in the Mediterranean, in the Year 1741, joining with and protecting the Ships of our Enemies in Sight of our Fleet, which was preparing to attack them.

Theſe unwarrantable Proceedings: The notorious Breach of Treaties, by repairing the Fortifications, and erecting new Works at Dunkirk: The open Hoſtilities lately committed againſt our Fleet in the Mediterranean: The Affront and Indignity offered to us, by the Reception of the Son of the Pretender to our Crown, in the French Dominions: The Embarkation, actually made at Dunkirk, of a conſiderable Body of Troops, notoriouſly deſigned for an Invaſion of this Kingdom, in Favour of the Pretender to our Crown; and the ſending a Squadron of French Ships of War into the Channel, to ſupport the ſaid Embarkation and Invaſion, will be laſting Monuments of the little Regard had, by the French Court, for the moſt ſolemn Engagements, when the Obſervance of them is inconſiſtent with Intereſt, Ambition, or Reſentment.

We cannot omit taking Notice of the unjuſt Inſinuations contain'd in the French King's Declaration of War againſt us, with Reſpect to the Convention made at Hanover in October 1741. That Convention, regarding our Electorate only, had no Relation to our Conduct as King of Great Britain. The Allegations concerning it are groundleſs and injurious; our Proceedings, in that Reſpect, having been perfectly conſiſtent with that good Faith which we have always made the Rule of our Actions.

It is neceſſary to mention the Objections made to the Behaviour of our Miniſters in Foreign Courts; ſince it is notorious, that the principal View and Object of the Negotiations of the French Miniſters in the ſeveral Courts of Europe, have been, either to ſtir up inteſtine Commotions in the Countries where they reſided, or to create Differences and Miſunderſtandings between them and their reſpective Allies.

The Charge of Piracy, Cruelty, and Barbarity, againſt our Ships of War, is equally unjuſt and unbecoming; and we have all ſuch Proceedings ſo much in Abhorrence, that if any Practices of that Nature had been made appear to us, we ſhould have taken effectual Care to put a Stop to them, and to have puniſhed the Offenders in the ſevereſt Manner.

We being therefore indiſpenſibly obliged to take up Arms, and entirely relying on the Help of Almighty God, who knows the Uprightneſs of our Intentions, have thought fit to declare, and do hereby declare War againſt the French King; and we will, in Purſuance of ſuch Declaration, vigorouſly proſe-

cute the ſame by Sea and Land; being aſſur'd of the ready Concurrence and Aſſiſtance of all our loving Subjects in ſo juſt a Cauſe: and we do hereby will and require our Generals, and Commanders of our Forces, our Commiſſioners for executing the Office of High Admiral of Great Britain, our Lieutenants of our ſeveral Counties, Governors of our Forts and Garriſons, and all other Officers under them, by Sea and Land, to do and execute all Acts of Hoſtility in the Proſecution of this War againſt the ſaid French King, his Vaſſals and Subjects, and to oppoſe their Attempts; willing and requiring all our Subjects to take Notice of the ſame, whom we henceforth ſtrictly forbid to hold any Correſpondence or Communication with the Subjects of the French King: And we do hereby command our own Subjects, and advertiſe all other Perſons, of what Nation ſoever, not to tranſport or carry any Soldiers, Arms, Powder, Ammunition, or other Contraband Goods, to any of the Territories, Lands, Plantations, or Countries of the ſaid French King; declaring, that whatſoever Ship or Veſſel ſhall be met withal, tranſporting or carrying any Soldiers, Arms, Powder, Ammunition, or other Contraband Goods, to any of the Territories, Lands, Plantations or Countries of the ſaid French King, the ſame being taken, ſhall be condemned as good and lawful Prize. And whereas there are remaining in our Kingdoms divers of the Subjects of the French King, we do hereby declare our Royal Intention to be, that all the French Subjects, who ſhall demean themſelves dutifully towards us, ſhall be ſafe in their Perſons and Eſtates.

Given at our Court at St. James's, the Twenty Ninth Day of March 1744, *in the Seventeenth Year of our Reign.* GOD ſave the King.

His Majeſty in Council was this Day pleaſed to order, that a Commiſſion ſhould be paſſed forthwith, under the Great Seal, to authorize and impower the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, to iſſue forth and grant Letters of Marque or Commiſſions to Privateers, for the ſeizing and taking the Ships, Veſſels, and Goods belonging to France, or the Vaſſals and Subjects of the French King, or others inhabiting within any of his Countries, Territories or Dominions, and ſuch other Ships, Veſſels and Goods, as are or ſhall be liable to Confiſcation, purſuant to the reſpective Treaties between his Majeſty and other Princes, States and Potentates.

Laſt Saturday the Declaration of War againſt France was proclaim'd, purſuant to his Majeſty's Royal Warrant, ſign'd for that Purpoſe.

The Proceſſion began in the following Manner, viz.

At Ten o'Clock the Officers at Arms, with the Serjeant at Arms, and Trumpeters, mounted their Horſes in the Stable-Yard, St. James's, and proceeded thence to the Palace Gate; Garter, Principal King at Arms, read his Majeſty's Declaration of War, and Norroy, King at Arms, proclaim'd it aloud; which being done, a Proceſſion was made to Charing-Croſs, in the Manner following:

Guards clear'd the Way.

Conſtables and Beadles of Weſtminſter, two and two, bear-headed, with their Staves.

High Conſtable of Weſtminſter, with his Staff.

Officers of the High Bailiff of Weſtminſter on Horſeback, with White Wands.

Clerk of the High Bailiff of Weſtminſter.

High Bailiff of Weſtminſter; on his Right Hand the Deputy Steward.

The Firſt Troop of Horſe Grenadier Guards.

Knight Marſhal's Men, two and two.

King's Trumpets.

Serjeant Trumpeter, bearing his Mace.

Purſuivants and Heralds, two and two.

Norroy, King at Arms, having on each Side a Serjeant at Arms, with Maces.

Garter, Principal King at Arms, between two Serjeants at Arms.

Firſt Troop of Horſe Guards, commanded by the Right Hon. the Lord Delawar.

At which Place a ſecond Proclamation was made.

In this Method the Proceſſion was continued to Temple-Bar, where the Officers of the City of Weſtminſter retir'd; and within the Gate the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs in Scarlet, attended; and Blue Mantle Purſuivant preſented to his Lordſhip the Earl Marſhal's Warrant.

After which the City Proceſſion follow'd the abovemention'd Guards.

And, at Chancery-Lane End, a third Proclamation was made.

The March then continu'd to the Place where the Croſs formerly ſtood in Cheapſide, where the Proclamation was made a fourth Time.

From thence they proceeded in like manner to the Royal-Exchange, where the Proclamation was made the fifth and laſt Time, in Change Time.

By his Majeſty's Declaration for the Encouragement of his Ships of War and Privateers, the ſole Intereſt and Property in every Prize is veſted in the Captors.

His Majeſty, the Duke of Cumberland, and the Princeſſes, were on Saturday at the Duke of Cumberland's Apartments in St. James's Houſe fronting the Street, to hear the Declaration of War againſt France proclaim'd.

Yeſterday ſe'nnight Mr. Thompſon, the Britiſh Miniſter at the Court of France, arriv'd from Paris.

Tueſday his Majeſty went to the Houſe of Peers, and gave the Royal Aſſent to the Bill for explaining and amending an Act lately paſs'd for the more ſpeedy and effectual recruiting the Land Forces and Marines; after which his Majeſty made a moſt gracious Speech from the Throne to both Houſes of Parliament, acquainting them with his having declar'd War againſt France, and not doubting but they would ſupport him therein, as he had nothing but the Intereſt of his People at Heart, &c.

Admiral Steuart is gone to Portſmouth, from whence he is to ſail to the Mediterranean to relieve Admiral Leſtock.

We are deſir'd to inſert the following Paſſage in Hiſtory, as it is generally thought to be applicable to the preſent Time, viz. In October 1702, Capt. Kirby and Capt. Wade were try'd on board the Breda at Port Royal in Jamaica for Cowardice, and Breach of Orders from the brave Admiral Bembow, who being deſerted by theſe Captains, died of the Wounds he receiv'd in the Engagement with Du Caſſe in the Weſt Indies; Wade and Kirby receiv'd their Deſerts, and were both ſhot to Death on board a Ship at Plymouth, they not being ſuffer'd to ſet Foot on Shore, which Sentence her late Majeſty Queen Anne diſpatch'd a ſpecial Meſſenger to ſee executed.

Monday Sir John Norris, who arriv'd at his Houſe in Berkley-Square the Night before, waited on his Majeſty at St. James's, and was moſt graciouſly receiv'd.

We hear that ſeveral Men of War are to join the aforeſaid Admiral's Squadron, and that he will ſoon go on board again to proceed on ſome Expedition of Importance.

Six Regiments of Foot are order'd to be rais'd with all Expedition for extraordinary Services; thoſe already in England will be ſent abroad, and the new-rais'd Regiments placed here in their room.

His Majeſty has been pleaſed to appoint Mr. Davis, Serjeant Major in the Firſt Regiment of Foot Guards, to be a Lieutenant of Marines in Col. Lowther's Regiment.

The Venetian Embaſſador has taken the fine Houſe and Chapel in Dean-ſtreet, Soho, formerly inhabited by Don Geraldino.

Thurſday ſe'nnight was held a General Court of the Eaſt-India Company, when it was agreed that towards raiſing the Million for the Government, the Proprietors ſhould have the Liberty of paying in 20 per Cent. on their Stock, and receive Bonds carrying an Intereſt at Three per Cent.

On Saturday laſt her Grace the Dutcheſs of Portland was ſafely deliver'd of a Son, at his Grace's Houſe in Privy-Garden, Whitehall.

Laſt Sunday Mr. Prime, a Weſt-India Merchant, was married at St. Botolph's, Biſhopſgate, to Miſs Snow, of the ſame Place, an agreeable young Lady with a Fortune of 8000 l.

Laſt Week died, at his Seat at Edmonton, Sir Bibye Lake, Bart. Sub-Governor of the Royal African Company: He married Mary, Daughter and Heir of William Atwell, of this City, Eſq; by whom he had Iſſue three Sons and one Daughter, and is ſucceeded in Honour and Eſtate by his eldeſt Son, now Sir Atwell Lake, Bart.

Laſt Week died the Right Hon. the Lord Stourton, a Roman Catholick Peer, at his Seat at Stourton Caſtle in Staffordſhire: He is ſucceeded in Honour and Eſtate by his Nephew Charles Stourton, Eſq; now Lord Stourton.

Laſt Week died at Bath, Richard Fitzwilliams, Eſq; formerly Governor of the Bahama Iſlands His Fortune, which is very conſiderable, he has left amongſt his Relations.

Laſt Saturday died, at his Lodgings in Pall-mall, John Bridges Dowell, Eſq; a Gentleman in the Commiſſion of the Peace, and of a conſiderable Eſtate in Kent and Glouceſterſhire.

Laſt Sunday died, at his Houſe in Henrietta-Street, near Cavendiſh-Square, William Carter, of Redbourne in the County of Lincoln, Eſq; who was poſſeſs'd of a large Eſtate in the Town of Kingſton upon Hull, for which Place he was a Member in the preſent Parliament.

On Saturday the Right Hon. the Earl of Barrymore was admitted to Bail, four Perſons of Diſtinction being bound for his Appearance.

Letters from Dublin of the 27th of laſt Month adviſe, that an Embargo is laid on ſeveral French Ships which arriv'd there a few Days before.

They write from Dover, that a French Bilander, (formerly the Antley, Allen, employ'd in the Liſbon Trade, taken by the Spaniards ſome time ago) laden with Spaniſh Wine and Sugar, was ſent in there laſt Monday Morning by the Tender to his Majeſty's Ship the Dreadnought.

The Landurican, a French Bilander, laden with Wine and Sugar for Hambourg, was lately taken by his Majeſty's Ship the Jerſey, and carry'd into Deal laſt Sunday Morning.

Private Letters from South Carolina adviſe, that a great Number of French Indians have roſe at that Province and deſtroy'd ſeveral of the Engliſh, particularly ſome that belong'd to the Storehouſe of Mr. Andrews, where they carried off large Quantities of valuable Effects.

Letter from Gibraltar, Feb. 26. O. S.

'This Day Capt. Bury, of the Solebay Man of 'War arriv'd here with a Regiſter Ship, which he 'took off Cadiz, coming from La Vera Crux, re'ported to be worth near four Millions of Dollars, 'in Money, Cochineal and Indigo. She is a Spaniard, 'mounting 24 Four-pounders, about 300 Tons, her 'Crew 130 Men, and 40 Gentlemen Paſſengers. 'The Solebay approached her under Dutch Colours, 'and when pretty near, the Spaniards fir'd a Gun 'under French Colours, to bring the Man of War 'to; whereupon Capt. Bury drawing near her, ſud'denly lower'd his Dutch Colours, and hoiſted 'Engliſh, and fir'd a Broadſide; then the Spaniards 'hoiſted their own Colours, and return'd the Com'pliment very warmly; but after engaging four 'Hours ſhe ſtruck, having 30 kill'd and wounded, 'and the Ship much ſhatter'd, particularly by a 'Shot that took her four Streaks under Water; ſhe 'is now ſafe at Anchor in the New Mole. Capt. 'Bury receiv'd very little Damage, having only one 'of his Maſts cut by a Shot, and one Man loſt his 'Leg.'

Cargo of the above Ship, call'd the Concordia.

1050 Serons of Cochineal.
450 Serons of Indigo.
6 Caſes of Venello's.
150 Thouſand Pieces of Eight.
Beſides other Goods, not Regiſter'd.

The vaſt Riches of the abovemention'd Prize is eſtimated from this: That the *regiſter'd Effects* are known to amount to above 200,000 l. Sterling, and it is uſual for thoſe Ships to have near as much *unregiſter'd*: We hear the Prize is to be divided equally between four Captains and their Ships Crews, being an Agreement made among themſelves when they firſt ſail'd on the Cruize.

Extract of a private Letter from Bruſſels, dated April 7.

'According to our Advices from Oſtend, four 'French Men of War which were there, are again 'ſailed to cruize in the Channel, and all Commerce 'and Intercourſe with that Port are afreſh interrup'ted, whence we infer here, that it will not be long 'before War is declared between our Sovereign, and 'the Crown of France. This agrees perfectly with 'the Accounts laſt received from Paris, where the 'following Letter is publiſhed, written by the Secre'tary of M. de Court; and Cardinal Tencin told a 'Foreign Miniſter, that tho' he diſapproved the

'manner of its Appearance, yet he muſt acknow-
'ledge, that in his Opinion it contained nothing but
'the Truth. If it has not been already publiſhed
'with you, it ought to be look'd on as a very great
'Curioſity, ſince it is a Picture of a celebrated
'Action, by a great Hand.

Dear Sir, *Alicant, Feb. 29. N. S.*

'We have been here ever ſince the Day before
'Yeſterday. At our coming out of Toulon our
'Squadrons were at ſome Diſtance from each other;
'and the Engliſh, tho' they had the Advantage of
'the Wind, made a Shew of retiring; upon which
'Don Navarro follow'd them a little too cloſely.
'M. de Court upon this made a Signal for the Spa-
'niards to ſlack Sail, in order to give us Time to
'join them; but either Don Navarro did not perceive
'the Signal, or elſe he had Inclination to obtain the
'ſole Honour of Fighting, for he ſtill continued to
'advance, till he was ſurrounded by the Engliſh,
'their Front making a violent Fire. Our Squadron
'making an Effort to come up to their Aſſiſtance,
'ſix Ships got within the Line, and by making a
'prodigious Fire, cover'd them ſo, that the reſt of
'our Ships coming up, the Engliſh were obliged to
'retire, being very much fatigu'd, and in a bad
'enough Situation, leaving behind them a Spaniſh
'Ship they had taken, with its Crew, and about 40
'of their own. The Spaniards we ſet on Shore, and
'the Engliſh are now Priſoners in the Caſtle. We
'learn from them that one of their Fireſhips was
'ſunk, as well as another Ship of Force, and a Fire-
'ſhip blew up; thoſe are all that are loſt; three or
'four are diſmaſted, and much damag'd in their
'Rigging. Our Ships have ſuffer'd very little, not
'four Men kill'd in any one of them. Don Navarro
'is wounded ſlightly in the Head, and in the Thigh.
'If the Spaniards had obey'd M. de Court's Signal,
'the Engliſh had been undone; as on the other hand,
'if we had not come up to their Aſſiſtance, the
'Spaniards had been ruin'd. As it is, they behav'd
'glorioufly; and if they have come off with Loſs,
'the Engliſh have not far'd better. We deſign to re-
'turn ſpeedily to Toulon, &c.

A LIST *of his Majeſty's Fleet as commanded by Admiral* MATTHEWS, *in the late Engagement in the* Mediterranean.

*** *Thoſe mark'd* F *fought with the French,* S *with the Spaniards, and thoſe not mark'd, did not fight.*

Admiral ROWLEY's Diviſion who led the Van.

Ships of the Line.	*Guns.*		*Frigates.*	
Sterling-Caſtle, Cowper,	70			
Warwick, Weſt,	60			
Naſſau, Lloyd,	70			
Cambridge, Drummond,	80		*Oxford*, Paulet,	50
Barfleur { ROWLEY / De Langle }	90	F	*Feverſham*, Hodſell,	40
Princeſs Caroline, Oſborne,	80	F	*Winchelſea*, Vanbrugh,	20
Berwick, Hawke,	70	S		
Chicheſter, Dilke,	80			
Kingſton, Lovet,	60	S		

Admiral MATTHEWS's Diviſion.

Burford, join'd next Day, Watkins	70			
Dragon, Watſon,	60	S	*Frigates.*	
Bedford, Townſend,	70	S	*Gurneſey*, Corniſh,	50
Princeſſa, Pitt,	74	S	*Chatham*, Hughs,	50
Norfolk, Forbes,	80	S	*Salisbury*, Oſborn,	50
Namure { MATHEWS / Ruſſel }	90	S	*Dunſley Galley*, March	20
Marlborough, Cornwall,	90	S	*Anne Galley* Fireſhip.	
Dorſetſhire, Burriſh,	80			
Eſſex, Norris,	70	S at a Diſtance.		
Rupert, Ambroſe,	60			
Royal-Oak, Williams,	70			

Admiral LESTOCK's Diviſion.

Dunkirk, Purvis,	60			
Somerſet, Slaughter,	80	S		
Torbay, Gaſcoigne,	70			
			Frigates.	
Neptune { LESTOCK / Stepney }	90		*Nonſuch*, Strange,	50
			Romney, Godſale,	50
Ruſſel, Long,	80		*Diamond*, Crookſhank,	40
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